

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1808.

[No. 2108.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water-streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sep. 9.

PROFILES, CUT AND FRAMED;

PROFILE LIKENESS'S
HOPE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. Rorke's Store on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Tavern.

January 13.

g. f.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qu. casks I. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cane-Row.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

2aw.

TO RENT.

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALY, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Ross,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

g. f.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. M. laga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
25 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
25 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
13 do. pepper
12 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1000 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a su-
perior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James
Lawson, on account of purchases made at
Occaquon, under a decree of the federal
court, are hereby informed that their bonds
are in possession of the subscriber and that he
is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

6m

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practisino
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,
deceased, respectfully requests those who have
claims against the estate, to lodge them pro-
perly authenticated, in the hands of Robert
I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton,
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,
will please make payment to either the above
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon-Lodge, Jan. 8.

cotf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This prop-
erty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
ach, most eligibly situated without the ter-
ritory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2awtf

TO RENT.

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2aw

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
5 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice qual-
ity
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,
1 1/2 ton ascertained Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes

Imperial, Young Hyson, & TEAS,

Hyson-skin, 5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
10 bls. Rye Whiskey,
15 casks old Medoc Claret superior
quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell
low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit
of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d
day of March next, upon the premises, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 a-
res, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox
road, adjoining the lands of Edward Wash-
ington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of
Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies
level and is well watered, and at least one half is
valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a
tract in the county of Prince William, con-
taining 150 acres, whereon George Mills now
lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles
above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the
following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the
24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—

This land is under cultivation, lies well,
is well watered and is under rent from year to
year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies ad-
joining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince
William county, in a good neighbourhood, a-
bout 18 miles from the town of Occoquan,
and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can
not have possession of this tract before the 1st
of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises,
being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land con-
taining 200 acres, immediately at Bland's
ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles
above the town of Occoquan; this land is well
improved has good buildings calculated for a
tavern, store and distillery, with convenient
out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the pur-
chaser, to each of these tracts, on the first pay-
ment being made, the purchasers giving a
trust deed on all the premises to secure the
payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [18] 1808.

dis.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

AT a general assembly of the state of Con-
necticut, held at New-Haven, on the second
Thursday of October, A. D. 1807.—Upon the
petition of Simon Loomis, of East Windsor,
in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly
that by means of various misfortunes he is re-
duced to poverty, praying for an act of insol-
vency; and that some of his creditors are re-
sident in the states of New-York, Virginia and
Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the
21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said peti-
tion be continued to the session of this assem-
bly to be held in Hartford, in May next,
and that notice of the pendency thereof be ad-
vertised in some of the newspapers published
in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Vir-
ginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks,
at least six weeks before said session; which
shall be good and sufficient notice to the cre-
ditors in the said states of the pendency of said
petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 2.

NOTICE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 26.

A message was received from the president of the U. S. by Mr. Coles his secretary.

[Published in Monday's paper.]

Mr. Dawson moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for raising an additional army. Agreed.

Mr. Dawson then moved that the bill with the document respecting the regular army, be referred to the committee on our military and naval establishments. Agreed.

Mr. Dawson then moved that the documents and so much of the message of the President as relates to a volunteer corps and the authorizing a new detachment of the militia, should be referred to the committee appointed on the 18th inst. to enquire into the propriety of organizing a volunteer corps of 24,000 men. Agreed.

Mr. Dana presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the borough of Stonington, (Conn.) stating the unprotected situation of the port, and praying that its defence may be provided for. This memorial, as the subject has been already considered, was ordered to be transmitted to the president of the U. S.

Mr. Newton said he was instructed by the committee of commerce and manufactures to ask to be discharged from the consideration of the several petitions of journeyman batters, praying the prohibition of or impost on importation of hats, because the non-importation act being now in force, the object of their prayer is fully accomplished. Agreed.

Mr. Garrett moved a resolution for printing the rescinding act of the state of Georgia, on the Yazoo grant. His reason for this, was, that this act contained a condensed view of material facts relative to that subject, and after looking among the documents in the house he could not find it.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the resolution by adding "also a copy of the act rescinded."

Mr. Stanford thought if this was printed, a document which had been before the house stating the share which each member of the legislature who passed it received, with their names, should be added to it.

Mr. Bacon announced his intention of moving the printing of the report of the commissioners.

Some desultory conversation took place on the resolution, in the course of which,

Mr. Trout, in remarking upon the act rescinded, said that no such act existed; it had been honorably consigned to oblivion. The house had it not in their power to draw it from the grave. The gentleman might produce a paper which he might call an act of Georgia, but this house could not order it to be printed as an act of the state of Georgia.

Mr. Stanford moved to insert the word "authenticated" before the word "copy."

Mr. Rhea, at the suggestion of some gentlemen, having withdrawn his amendment,

Mr. Bacon moved an amendment for the purpose of introducing into this resolution the articles of cession to the U. S. and the report of the commissioners of the U. S. on the Yazoo claim.

After some conversation, Mr. Bacon's amendment having been agreed to, forty-nine to forty-two,

Mr. Goldsbrough moved to amend the resolution by adding "and all other documents in the possession of this house relative to the Yazoo claim."

After some observations on the subject, Mr. Goldsbrough withdrew his amendment.

Mr. D. R. Williams, as there appeared to be some difference of opinion on the subject, and to give time to prepare a resolution to meet the wishes of all, moved a postponement of the resolution.

After some further conversation,

Mr. D. R. Williams, as by making the motion time had been gained to prepare a resolution that would obviate all objection, withdrew his motion, and

Mr. Garrett wishing to withdraw the resolution to replace it by another,

The Speaker declared that a motion after amendment could not be withdrawn.

Mr. Masters renewed the motion for postponement. Carried, 58 to 39.

Mr. Stedman moved that when the house adjourned, it adjourn till Monday. Negatived, 49 to 46.

An engrossed bill for procuring an additional number of arms was read the third time & passed without a division.

The engrossed bill for remitting duties payable on the importation of a monument, &c. was read the third time and passed, ayes seventy-three.

Mr. Bassett having called for the order of the day on the bill concerning public contracts,

Mr. Nicholas moved that the business be postponed to make way for the bill amendatory of the embargo law.

After some observations from Mr. Bassett, declaring that if the gentleman persisted in his motion he should call for the yeas & nays on the motion,

Mr. Nicholas withdrew his motion, and the house refused to take up the contract bill, ayes 28.

The house then took up the bill amendatory of the embargo law; which being under consideration, a message in writing was received from the president of the U. S. which the Speaker declared to be of confidential nature.

The galleries were accordingly cleared, and the doors remained shut till half past 3 o'clock when the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 27.

The house met with closed doors and so continued till near 2 o'clock, when the doors were opened.

The bill for extinguishing the debts due from the U. S. was postponed till the next Monday week, 46 to 38.

The house then took up for consideration the law amendatory of the embargo law, as reported by the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Several amendments having been made and negatived to render less burthensome the restrictions on fishermen, a motion to adjourn, (4 o'clock) was negatived, ayes 16.

Mr. Newton moved to add to the bill an amendment vesting in the president of the United States a power to grant leave to citizens having property in a foreign port, to dispatch vessels in ballast to convey the same to this country, provided sufficient bond, &c. be given.

A motion was made by Mr. Lyon to adjourn, and negatived, ayes twenty-eight, nays forty-seven.

Amendment carried without a division, and

The bill ordered to a third reading on Monday, nem. con.

The following is the celebrated Speech, delivered on Saturday, the 20th Feb. by Mr. GARDENIER, of the state of New York in the house of Representatives of the United States.

Reported for the United States' Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. GARDENIER's Speech on the bill "In addition to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled an act for laying an embargo, &c."

I shall vote in favor of the motion to commit; but not for precisely the same reasons which have been urged; but, as I apprehend, for reasons more powerful. It has struck me, sir, that the more we legislate on this subject, the worse we legislate—the more we legislate the more we legislate the destruction of the country.

Why we passed the embargo law itself, I have been always unable to tell. Why we have passed subsequent laws for the purpose of rendering the original evil more perfect and more universal, God only knows. It does appear to me, sir, that we are led on step by step, by an *unseen hand*. We are urged forward by a sort of spell, to the ruin of our country. Under the name of an embargo we are in truth and in fact passing non-intercourse laws.

Under the beguiling form of a bill, supplemental to the embargo law, a law which prohibited the departure of vessels from your ports and harbors you are about to prohibit all intercourse by land with any of the circumjacent territories of foreign nations. Between the original measure and this, there is no connection; the principle of the one is totally different from the other. Nay, sir, this bill is totally at variance with the president's embargo message. (Mr. Gardner here read the president's message of December 21, 1807.)

The communications now made, showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and merchandise are threatened on the high seas, and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources. I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantage which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the U. S."

To prevent our ships and vessels from leaving their ports, for the purpose of preserving them as resources to meet a state of war, if that should ultimately come, was all that the president professed to have in view, all that he wished us to do, at least at that time. And I state it to the everlasting honor of the minority on that occasion, and as long as I live I shall be proud of the share I had in that honor, that to resist even that law, we sat day after day and night after night. I cannot, therefore, possessing now the same opinions which governed me then, oppose us; I still am to the existence of the embargo act, I cannot consent to go on, for the purpose of extending the operation of the evil more widely—for the purpose of making that worse which is already too bad. But this is different from our embargo law. It is a non-intercourse bill. The more the original measure develops itself, the more I am satisfied that my first view of it was correct; that it was a *shy, cunning measure*. That its real object was not merely to prevent our vessels from going out—but to effect a non-intercourse. Are the nation prepared for this? If you wish to try whether they are, tell them at

once what is your object—tell them what you mean—tell them you mean to take part with the grand pacificator—or else stop your present course. Do not go on forging chains to fasten us to the car of the Imperial Conqueror.

[Here Mr. Smile, Mr. G. W. Campbell and Mr. Alanizomory, and several others rose together, some calling to order, and others, very wrathfully, hoping the gentleman might proceed.]

The Speaker hoped the gentleman would keep within the rules of propriety.

Mr. GARDENIER hoped the speaker would keep order in the house [three gentlemen were still standing] for (said Mr. G.) it is impossible for me, sir, to speak and keep order in the house at the same time. [The confusion having ceased, Mr. Gardner proceeded.] If the gentlemen have composed themselves, and are in a condition to hear, I will proceed. I wish first, however, to put them at ease on one point. They are not of sufficient importance to have been the objects at whom I would level anything. I assure the gentleman I did not mean them.

This, sir, whatever name or complexion it may bear, is, in fact, a non-intercourse bill. The measure it proposes can be of no possible benefit to us; it has nothing in it to render palatable the distress it must bring on a very considerable portion of the citizens. I object particularly against the fourth section. It forbids the exportation of our produce by land, in which mode there is no danger of capture. When we passed the embargo act, it was not done with a view to stop trade, but was professed to be done with a view to keep safe our resources. The stopping of trade by water was not the object, however it may have been the inevitable consequence of the embargo. It was an evil necessarily resulting from it. The majority were willing to endure this evil in consideration of the eventual good which would result from keeping [as the President expresses it] in safety our national resources. But as one mad measure usually begets more, so, in the present instance, it has happened, that the original object of the embargo, ruinous as it was abandoned, and the gentlemen seemed to vie with each other in their endeavor to render our situation in every respect intolerable. I ask the intelligent and candid men of this house, whether to prevent the farmers of Vermont from selling their pigs in Canada is calculated to increase or diminish their essential resources. Whether the object which the president professed to have in view is counteracted by a traffic of this kind. No, sir. It is not only in direct hostility to the interests of the country, but what some gentlemen will probably regard quite as much, to the wishes of the president. I repeat it; the objects of the bill, particularly of the fourth section, and of the embargo, are totally distinct.

Instead of measures of this description; instead of fettering commerce; instead of putting their ingenuity to the rack in devising means to paralyze completely all the commercial activity of the country, I should have been happy to have perceived in the gentlemen who manage matters in this house; I should have been glad to have perceived in the administration a disposition to encourage as much commercial activity as could be possibly consistent with the professed object of the president: the safe keeping of our resources. I should have been happy to have found them content with the ruin and distress their darling project already had produced, without aiming at the utter total stagnation of all the commercial powers of the political body. But unhappily, instead of ameliorating we go on to make worse and worse the condition of our devoted country. Suppose Vermont should send some of her produce to Canada, or Georgia to the Floridas; in what are the interests of the rest of the union to suffer by it? Or are we to go on passing these laws; zeal us in our exertions to make bad worse, upon the principle which some gentlemen in this house have very gravely advanced, that we ought to make the public suffering as equal in other words as universal as possible—to extend it to every nook and corner of the union; that no portion, no section, however remote, however secluded, should escape from sharing its due portion of the bitter draught; none which the fatal garrigue should not reach! If we are running mad, sir, we have at least this consolation; we have "method in our madness."

It is strange, it astonishes me that by an embargo we should be led to the measures contemplated in this bill. Besides you wish to preserve your vessels and seamen, those essential resources, in your sea ports, you are therefore to prohibit all trafficking across your territorial lines; though it is evident that by permitting it, your citizens, of course your country, will be benefited. Sir, I cannot express my amazement at the infatuation which pervades the public councils. I conjure the members of this assembly to cease for a moment their exertions—I conjure them to sheath the destroying sword, in the name of our suffering country I entreat them to save it from these new and accumulating evils. The great object of your president is secured—Leave a little to your distressed people. Do not, I implore you, condemn yourselves to be persuaded that the public interest cannot be subserved unless every body is destroyed. I doubt whether experience has proved that

the original law was for the public interest. Hitherto our ships might have navigated the ocean in safety. But at any rate is it wise to trust every thing upon the experience for at least it is but an experiment. It is proved uniformly to have been a bad measure, it will also prove to have been strong enough to produce good enough to satisfy every rational theorist. If a nation, it will have produced calamity enough, but as much as our poor country can sustain.

I have in view no object but my country good—and when I see it threatened on every side, it is my duty to speak out boldly earnestly to this house and to this nation.

And I will again entreat gentlemen to tell whether the continual extension of the non-intercourse system, is calculated to make us better prepared to engage in a war with France or G. Britain. For upon that ground was the original measure of the embargo demanded by the president, upon that ground only could it be even plausibly defended.

Sir, it is high time to stop. We have done enough.

If it is wise to continue that every part of the country should suffer; if this strange motion be indeed good policy, I could wish gentlemen would instead of looking at me in the fullness of their rage, endeavor to satisfy my poor understanding by cool reasoning that they are right. That they would show me how this measure would prepare us for war, how the weakening by distressing every part of the country is to increase its strength and its vigour. No I cannot be deceived in the views I have taken of this measure, and I will not cease to protest against it with all the energies of which I am possessed.

I am grieved to see that we are perpetually engaged in making additions and supplements to the embargo law. Wherever we can spy an hole, if it be no bigger than a wheat straw, at which the industry and enterprise of our country can find vent, all our powers are called in requisition to stop it up. The people of this country shall sell nothing but what they sell to each other. All our surplus produce shall rot on our hands. God knows what this means! I, sir, I cannot understand it. I am astonished—indeed I am astonished and dismayed. I see effects but I can trace them to no cause. Yea, sir, I do fear that there is an *unseen hand*, which is guiding us to the most dreadful destruction. Unseen, because it cannot endure the sight—Darkness and mystery overshadow this house and the whole nation. We know nothing, we are permitted to know nothing—We sit here as mere automata; we legislate without knowing, my sir, without wishing to know, why or wherefore. We are told what we are to do, and the council of state do it. We, move, but why or wherefore, no man knows; we are put in motion, but how; I for one cannot tell.

Sir! the gentlemen of this house with whom I have the honor to act, and a distinguished honor I consider it, are disposed to do all that man can do for their country. But we wish to know what we are doing—the tendency of the measures we are called upon to adopt. If the motives and the principles of the administration are honest and patriotic we would support them with a fervor which none could surpass. But sir we are kept in total darkness. We are treated as the enemies of our country. We are permitted to know nothing, and execrated because we do not approve of measures the origin and tendency of which are carefully concealed from us. We are denounced because we have no confidence in the executive, at the moment the executive refuses to discover to us—state this house—nay sir this nation, its actual condition. Like the Israelites in Egypt we are to make brick and find our own straw. We are to have faith and find our own reasons for it. This course will do in this country no longer. [The Speaker called Mr. G. to order. Mr. Aston wished the gentleman might be permitted to proceed.]

Mr. Gardner. I do not desire permission of that gentleman. I shall permit myself to proceed. I have wandered through a wide field I cot less. I return to this bill. I wish to soften his asperities—to make its operation more mild. Particularly to have the 4th section expunged. I will therefore vote for its commitment.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment of moderate terms—there are nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing. To

Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if applicable on be made soon.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

Translated for the Mercantile
late French paper.

The emperor and king are surrounded by the vice-roys of Borg, the prince of Ne, officers of the empire and of the state, the civil and military in households, the deputations of colleges. These depu-

tations one after the other before the ceremonies; each pronounced a discourse suitable, and to which his majesty was likewise admitted. By a decree of the state council, and should a general:

"ART. I. We adopt as gene Napoleon, arch-chancellor of Italy, and vice-

"The crown of Italy shall be in default of our male legitimate descendants, the person of Prince Eugene a legitimate and natural desce-

"to rule, by order of perpetual exclusion of female descendants."

"ART. III. In default of our male legitimate descendants, the person of Prince Eugene, the crown shall devolve to the son or next of our blood who shall then be the IV. Prince Eugene, all the honors attached to."

"V. The right which him to the crown of Italy, circumstance, whatsoever, his descendants to raise an empire of France, whose seat should be settled by the constitution."

"VI. We do command presents, the seal of state to be communicated to the members of our kingdom of Italy, bulletin of the laws, and a

"they may transcribe them, observe, and cause

"The secretary of state is charged with securities duly executed."

"Given in our imperial library the 16th Feb. 1806
(Signed)

By the emperor and
(Signed)

AN

His majesty the emperor to return to that of his the meeting of the three kingdoms, in the great on the 26th of this month.

"I see you with pleasure. Returning here, my people have made; but remain yet to be done in many of our fathers, and the destinies I am pre-

"The intestine division their miserable egotism, the loss of all our rights, dismembered of its rank country, which in remote for the honor of her a. I make my glory consist in them."

"Citizens of Italy, I you; I shall still do more united by heart as you are people of France, consider our prosperity, the guar-

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from
late French papers.

MILAN, Dec. 22.

The emperor and king seated on his throne, surrounded by the vice-roy, the grand duke of Berg, the prince of Neufchâtel, the high officers of the empire and of the kingdom, the high officers of the crown, the counsellors of state, the civil and military officers of the royal household, received yesterday at private audience the deputations of the three electoral colleges. These deputations were introduced one after the other by the grand master of the ceremonies; each of their presidents pronounced a discourse suitable to the occasion, and to which his majesty answered in a manner as honorable to the deputations as it was flattering to all his Italian subjects. His majesty has likewise admitted to the honor of being presented to him a deputation from Tuscany destined henceforward to live under his laws. By a royal decree of the 19th, his majesty has created 15 new dignitaries, 50 commanders, and 500 knights of the iron crown.

The next day, by another decree the monarch has ordered that the council of the *conservatori* should cease to make a part of the state council, and should assume the title of *council*. By a third decree the sovereign has appointed 12 assistants near the state council of the kingdom; whose functions will be the same as those of the auditors near the state council of France. The fourth constitutional statute of the kingdom, the first of the four royal acts communicated on the 20th, to the three electoral colleges, is of the following tenor:

French Constitutional Statute of the kingdom of Italy.

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and the constitutions of the empire, Emperor of the French and King of Italy; having seen the first constitutional statute of our kingdom of Italy of March 17th, 1805: We have decided and do decree as follows;

"ART. I. We adopt as our son prince Eugène Napoleon, arch-chancellor of state of our empire of France, and vice-roy of our kingdom of Italy.

"The crown of Italy shall after us; and in default of our male legitimate and natural children and descendants, be hereditary in the person of Prince Eugène and of his direct legitimate and natural descendants, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"ART. III. In default of our sons and legitimate and natural male descendants, and of the sons and legitimate and natural male descendants of prince Eugène, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son or next of kin to that prince of our blood who shall then reign in France.

"ART. IV. Prince Eugène, our son, shall enjoy all the honors attached to our adoption.

"ART. V. The right which our adoption gives him to the crown of Italy, shall in no case & circumstance whatsoever, authorise him or his descendants to raise any pretension to the crown of France, whose succession is irreversibly settled by the constitutions of the empire.

"ART. VI. We do command and order that these presents, the seal of state being first affixed thereto be communicated to the electoral colleges of our kingdom of Italy, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and addressed to the tribunals and administrative authorities, that they may transcribe them upon their registers, observe, and cause them to be observed.

"The secretary of state of our kingdom of Italy is charged with seeing the present dispositions duly executed.

"Given in our imperial palace of the Thuiries the 16th Feb. 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor and king.

(Signed)

ANTONIO ALDINI.

December 25.

His majesty the emperor left, yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the capital of Italy, to return to that of his vast empire. The discourse which his majesty pronounced at the meeting of the three electoral colleges of the kingdom, in the great hall of the palace, on the 26th of this month, is of the following tenor:

"I see you with pleasure surrounding my throne. Returning here after three years absence, it pleases me to observe the progress my people have made; but how many things remain yet to be done in order to wipe off the stains of our fathers, and render you worthy of the destinies I am preparing for you!

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to times, prepared the loss of all our rights. The country was dismasted of its rank and dignity; that country, which in remote ages, had carried so far the honor of her arms and the splendor of her virtues. That splendor, these virtues, I make my glory consist in re-conquering them.

"Citizens of Italy, I have done much for you; I shall still do more. But on your side united by heart as you are by interest with my people of France, consider them as your elder brothers. View constantly the source of our prosperity, the guarantee of our institu-

tions, and that of our independence, in the union of the Iron Crown with my Imperial Crown."

It is not yet known whether the ci-devant kingdom of Etruria will be incorporated with that of Italy, or whether his majesty intends giving it another sovereign. Meanwhile we give the following extracts of letters, from Florence, concerning the state of things in that country:

FLORENCE, December 12.

In consequence of the proclamation issued the 10th by the queen regent of the kingdom of Etruria, by which her majesty has announced to the Tuscan the termination of her government, general Reille commander of the legion of honor, and of the military order of Bavaria, knight of the order of Saint Henri of Saxony, aid-de-camp to his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his commissioner to take possession of the kingdom of Etruria, arrived at Florence the 7th inst. and formally declared to the royal council that he was charged with taking that possession, and to receive in the name of his imperial majesty the oath of fidelity, submission and obedience. There arrived also here on the 10th 600 French cavalry, 1200 infantry, and several pieces of artillery.

In consequence of these arrangements, her majesty the queen left on the same day the capital of Tuscany, with a numerous suite, carrying with her fifty wagon loads of her own effects and property. The next day the French imperial arms were displayed on the Old Palace. The infantry, cavalry, chasseurs, volunteers and national guards, assembled on the royal square, and gave the oath of fidelity to his majesty the emperor of the French.

BOSTON, February 22.

LAST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrival, at the Vineyard, of the brig *Perserverance*, captain Atkins, we have received a file of Lisbon papers to the 19th December. Excepting sundry decrees of Joaot, the general in chief of the French army, stationed there, they contain no news of any interest whatever.

LISBON, December 4.

A proclamation was this day made by the French general in chief, in which the object of his visit is promulgated. [Our previous accounts from Paris, told us what that was.]

December 8.

The use of arms, excepting by the military, is this day prohibited, under severe penalties. It is also decreed this day, that English property, of every kind, shall be confiscated: that all merchants, Portuguese, French, &c. shall within three days make a declaration of such of these articles, as they have in their possession, under the penalty of paying 50 times the amount that may be found on them; and suffer besides corporal punishment.

December 11.

It is this day ordered, that French and Spanish money shall be currently received. It is also decreed, that no advance in price shall be made in the price of necessary articles of consumption, under very severe fines.

December 12.

Tavern keepers and sellers of wine and spirits, are ordered to close their doors at 7 o'clock, upon all Portuguese or French soldiers.

December 15.

Notice is this day given, that French officers consider themselves as only in a state of garrison, and that they can require of the inhabitants nothing further than lodgings, fire and light.

December 18.

The inhabitants are prohibited from meeting together, under penalty, if found with weapons, of suffering death.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

The city was yesterday full of reports, announcing the fall of N. Orleans before the potent arms of Col. Burr and general Moreau between whom an alliance was patched up to give plausibility to the story. We have sought information at every source from which it was to be expected and can confidently say that there is not the least foundation for this rumor.

Intelligence from New Orleans is received down to the first week in February when everything in that quarter was tranquil.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Senate have without division, sanctioned the nomination of WILLIAM PINKNEY, Minister resident at the court of London.

Ibid.

A bill has been brought into the senate and one of a like tenor in the house of representatives, authorising the president to raise in

addition to the present force, 5 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of riflemen, 1 regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. The bill has gone through committee of the whole in the house of representatives without opposition.

Ibid.

Senate of the United States.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

Tuesday, March 1.

The day appointed for hearing his defence on the resolution of expulsion. Mr. Smith did not himself appear. His counsel applied for further time, and stated that Mr. Smith was desirous of obtaining testimony from the Mississippi and Orleans territories, &c. The Senate took no other order on this application than the reference to a select committee of various depositions addressed to their secretary.

Ibid.

List of promotions and appointment in the corps of engineers made on the 23d day of February, 1808.

Lt. col. Jonathan Williams promoted to the rank of colonel.
Maj. Jared Mansfield, do. do. do. Lt. col. Capt. Alexander Macomb, do. do. maj. Capt. Joseph G. Swift, do. do. maj. 1st Lt. George Bancroft, do. do. capt. 1st Lt. William McRee, do. do. capt. 2d Lt. Charles Gratiot, do. do. capt. 2d Lt. Eleazer D. Wood, do. do. 1st Lt. 2d Lt. William Partridge, do. do. 1st Lt. 2d Lt. Prentiss Willard, do. do. 1st Lt. Joseph G. Totten, Appointed second Cadet Samuel Babcock, lieutenants. Cadet Daniel A. A. Buck, & Cadet Sylvanus Thayer,

In debate on the militia bill, Mr. Nicholas said both England and France have given us just cause of war. It is known to every man in this house and in the nation, that England has a force on our north.

There is reason to believe that France may at any time possess a country on our South. No man can tell what will be our situation 12 months hence. No man can foresee how large a force may hereafter be necessary. Mr. N. did not believe that a regular army could be raised adequate to the possible exigencies of the country. We must rely on the militia. Mr. N. was therefore in favor of classing the militia, and placing our principal dependence on those who are between twenty one and twenty six years of age.

[Ibid.

We understand a meeting took place yesterday morning near Bladensburg, between Mr. B. Gardiner and Mr. G. W. Campbell, of the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of expressions which fell from them in debate, and we are sorry to add Mr. Gardiner was wounded and it is supposed mortally.

TO RENT.

A comfortable and convenient two story Frame House, at the lower end of Royal-street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. John Jamieson. Possession may be had immediately.

ALSO TO LET.

The coachmaker's Sleds at the upper end of Royal-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Kea and Taylor.

John T. Brooks.

east

C. Thompson, Portrait Painter, requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Saturday's, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation.

February 25.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Calett and Fisk.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potowmack, within the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the Books of Subscription will be opened at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 3 P. M.

Robert Brent,

Daniel Carroll,

of Duddington,

Thomas Monroe,

James D. Barry,

Frederick May,

Samuel H. Smith,

Jonah Thompson,

Jonathan Swift,

Thomas Vowell,

Cuthbert Powell,

Elisha Janney,

Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Subscription of Two Thousand Shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

Form of a Power required from those who make use of an agent.

I empower — —, to subscribe for me, in my name, for — — shares of Potowmack Bridge Stock, under the "Act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potowmack within the District of Columbia."

February 19.

2aw

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

A French and English Gazette.

To maters of the French Language. WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New York. A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, carrying his correspondence.

FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of HERRINGS during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote.

February 29. 2nd

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES.

White and brown glazed SUGARS in bags.

Muscavado SUGARS in hds. & lbs.

Green COFFEE in bags.

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SUGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26. 1st

law 3rd

FOR SALE.

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE-HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walker Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. 1st

law

PROSPECTUS

OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA.

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprised in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 95° west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36° and 52° north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states, and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 3]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well-finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Fouke.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gusa Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gusa-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Fergderick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Gladys Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 200 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casser's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds, with security on the premises.

JOHN THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. December 9, 1815. [Aug. 3]

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey

4 hds. Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

30 lbs. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 lbs. and 2 hds. RUM

Linsseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing rathasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, New-York and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's stuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapec do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento

to; pepper; ginger; rass and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; florant indigo; Gen-

gin and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; cattaphilus; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gun-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscated and bloo: raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

John Gadsby.

Feb. 22. 1st

law 3rd

GREAT BARGAIN.